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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness changed little in November,as the statewide rate of unemployment edged down to 6.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.1 percent in October.
- Nonfarm jobs increased by 5,700 in November to a total of 5,180,400. However, this was 2,800 less than in November 1989.
- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries receded from September's all time high to $454.10 in October.
- The numer of initial claims and weeks claimed jumped from September to October. Increases were steeper than normal.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in sixty-two of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties during October.
- All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in October than in September.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

ISSUED: December 1990

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR NOVEMBER 1990

Joblessness in the Commonwealth showed little change in November following October's jump to 6.1 percent. November's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment edged down to 6.0 percent while the nationwide rate climbed from 5.7 percent to 5.9 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show November's unemployment in Pennsylvania down slightly to 358,000 in November from 362,000 in October. The decline in the rate of unemployment to 6.0 percent was good news considering sharp increases that occurred in prior months. Both September and October saw rate jumps of 0.6 percent that carried Pennsylvania's rate above the national rate. Despite the temporary good news in November, the nation's economic downturn is becoming much more serious and its effects on Pennsylvania thus far are apparent in a comparison of longer term statistics. November's rate of 6.0 percent was up from 5.3 percent last year, 4.5 percent two years ago, and 5.4 percent three years ago. November 1986 was higher at 6.2 percent.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

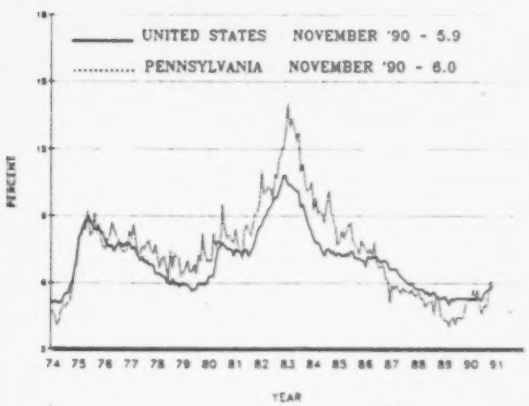

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	NOV. 1990	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,929	5,897	5,910	32	19
Employment	5,571	5,535	5,598	36	-27
Unemployment	358	362	312	-4	46
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.0	6.1	5.3	-0.1	0.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,911	5,897	5,901	14	10
Employment	5,563	5,550	5,600	13	-37
Unemployment	347	346	301	1	46
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.9	5.9	5.1	0.0	0.8

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 36,000 in November to 5,571,000. This was the third consecutive monthly gain in statewide employment, but growth remains sluggish reflecting weakness in the national economy. In fact, a positive trend, regardless of how small, is good news, economic problems considered. Pennsylvania experienced significant employment loss (nearly 200,000) from March's all-time high through August. Losses will probably reappear by January as typical winter layoffs are exaggerated by economic problems. Looking back historically, November's employment was down 27,000 from one year ago, but is still showing sizeable gains over two years ago...up 71,000, three years ago...up 153,000, and four years ago...up 327,000.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 6.0 percent rate of unemployment in November ranked sixth, down from fourth in October. Sharp rate increases in Texas and California moved those states above Pennsylvania in the ranking. Overall, seven states had rate increases, three including Pennsylvania had decreases, and one was unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	NOV. 1990 AP/	OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	NET CHANGE TO OCT. 1990 FROM: SEPT. 1990	NET CHANGE TO OCT. 1990 FROM: OCT. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,180.4	5,174.7	5,149.2	5,171.0	25.5	3.7
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,294.6	1,302.4	1,306.1	1,323.5	-3.7	-21.1
MINING	27.2	27.5	27.4	27.9	0.1	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	242.5	248.2	249.0	251.0	-0.8	-2.8
MANUFACTURING	1,024.9	1,026.7	1,029.7	1,044.6	-3.0	-17.9
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	579.9	579.5	581.5	593.5	-2.0	-14.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.7	32.2	33.1	-0.5	-1.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.6	19.7	21.1	-0.1	-1.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.6	47.9	47.7	-0.3	-0.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.0	90.4	90.0	-0.4	0.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		88.6	89.0	90.4	-0.4	-1.8
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		109.2	109.4	110.7	-0.2	-1.5
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		83.1	82.5	85.4	0.6	-2.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		53.3	53.9	55.5	-0.6	-2.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.5	37.7	38.8	-0.2	-1.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		18.9	18.8	20.8	0.1	-1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	445.0	447.2	448.2	451.1	-1.0	-3.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		95.6	95.4	94.4	0.2	1.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.6	27.6	29.2	0.0	-1.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		75.7	76.2	79.0	-0.5	-3.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.2	41.5	41.5	-0.3	-0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.8	84.1	83.9	-0.3	-0.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.8	60.9	60.0	-0.1	0.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.4	-0.1	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.7	41.6	42.0	0.1	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.6	0.0	-0.1
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,884.7	3,870.7	3,839.6	3,843.2	31.1	27.5
TRANSPORTATION	150.8	152.4	150.9	152.6	1.5	-0.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.1	105.0	105.3	104.2	-0.3	0.8
COMMUNICATIONS		50.6	50.6	49.4	0.0	1.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.4	54.7	54.8	-0.3	-0.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.1	281.7	281.8	281.2	-0.1	0.5
RETAIL TRADE	913.6	904.2	893.1	904.4	11.1	-0.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		126.4	123.6	127.0	2.8	-0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	293.5	293.2	295.9	296.0	-2.7	-2.8
FINANCE		139.2	140.3	142.9	-1.1	-3.7
INSURANCE		114.2	114.4	112.7	-0.2	1.5
REAL ESTATE		39.8	41.2	40.4	-1.4	-0.6
SERVICES	1,423.3	1,424.0	1,421.7	1,397.3	2.3	26.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		206.9	208.3	204.6	-1.4	2.3
HEALTH SERVICES		464.9	463.1	453.2	1.8	11.7
HOSPITALS		255.3	254.7	246.7	0.6	8.6
LEGAL SERVICES		41.6	41.5	40.8	0.1	0.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		162.9	146.6	160.1	16.3	2.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		101.3	101.2	97.9	0.1	3.4
OTHER SERVICES		446.4	461.0	440.7	-14.6	5.7
GOVERNMENT	716.3	710.2	690.9	707.5	19.3	2.7
FEDERAL		138.9	140.7	142.2	-1.8	-3.3
STATE		160.6	157.1	159.4	3.5	1.2
LOCAL		410.7	393.1	405.9	17.6	4.8
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.1	1.6	3.5	4.3	-1.9	-2.7

AP/= Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS ROSE IN NOVEMBER

Advance preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls showed total Pennsylvania non-farm employment increased by a net 5,700 from October to 5,180,400 in November, second highest level on record.

Within the goods producing sector, a smaller than expected 7,800 drop, to 1,294,600 in November, occurred chiefly in construction and manufacturing. This drop partly offset a close to normal employment increase of 14,000, to a new all-time high of 3,884,700, in service producing industries, with major gains attributable to retail trade and government.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NON-FARM JOBS UP MORE THAN EXPECTED IN OCTOBER

Pennsylvania's non-agricultural jobs count increased in October to a total of 5,174,700, the highest October level and second highest overall total ever recorded. The October total was up 25,500 over the month and 3,700 from one year ago.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Although the job count in the goods-producing sector decreased 3,700 from September's total, nearly all major industry lines performed better than expected. Seasonal fluctuations usually account for an over-the-month loss of 10,200 jobs. The October figure is down 21,100 from one year ago.

Construction employment, at 248,200, fell 800 since September, reflecting a general sluggishness in the broad spectrum of construction lines. Specifically, most jobs were lost in residential building and heavy construction. Last year at this time, construction jobs numbered 251,000.

Manufacturing payrolls, at 1,026,700, dropped 3,000 in October. Usually, a job loss of 8,600 occurs during this time period. A yearly comparison shows a decline of 17,900 jobs.

Service-producing industries gained 31,100 jobs in October to reach 3,870,700, the highest level on record. Currently, there are 27,500 more jobs than in October 1989.

Services reached 1,424,000 jobs, a record high; however, the 2,300 job increase from September is below seasonal expectations. Among the service lines, best performances came about in educational services and health services, both exceeding seasonal norms. Partially offsetting these positive movements were hotel and recreational services, showing seasonal weakness.

Retail trade posted a job gain of 11,100 since September, more than doubling its normal monthly increase. General merchandise, food stores and miscellaneous retail had the best showings. The October gain recovered all but 200 of the jobs lost to the soft economy since one year ago.

Elsewhere, problems in banking and real estate markets continue to plague finance, insurance and real estate. Since September, payrolls decreased by 2,700 jobs.

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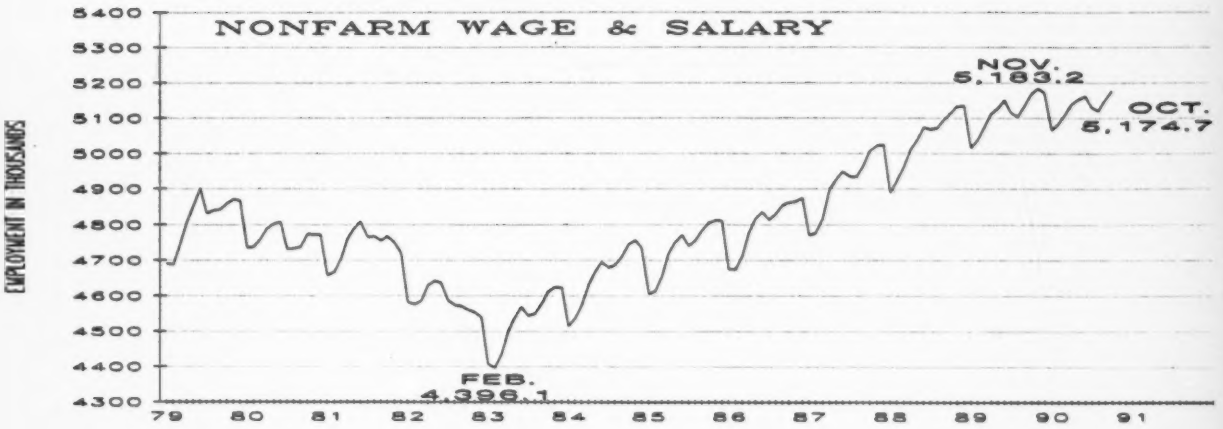
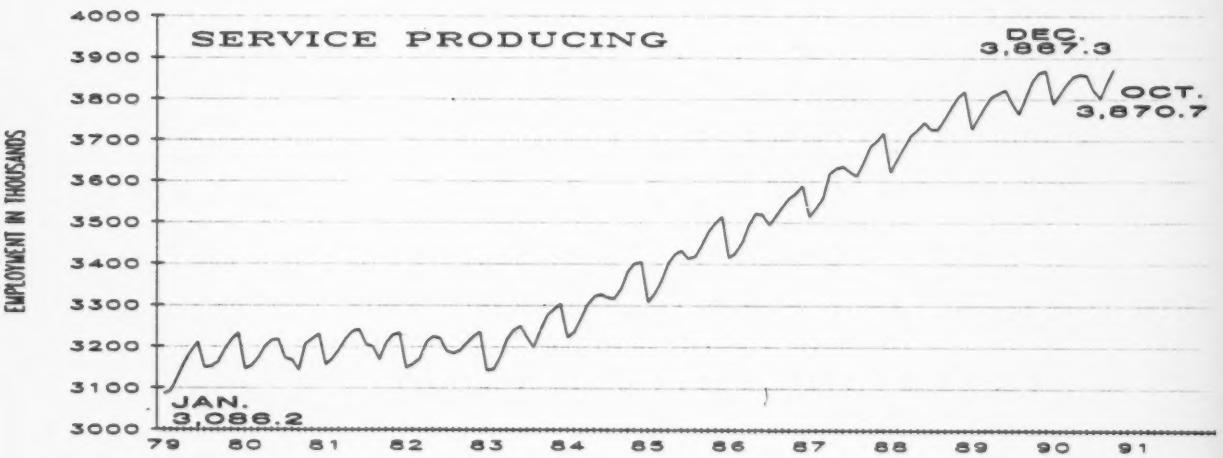
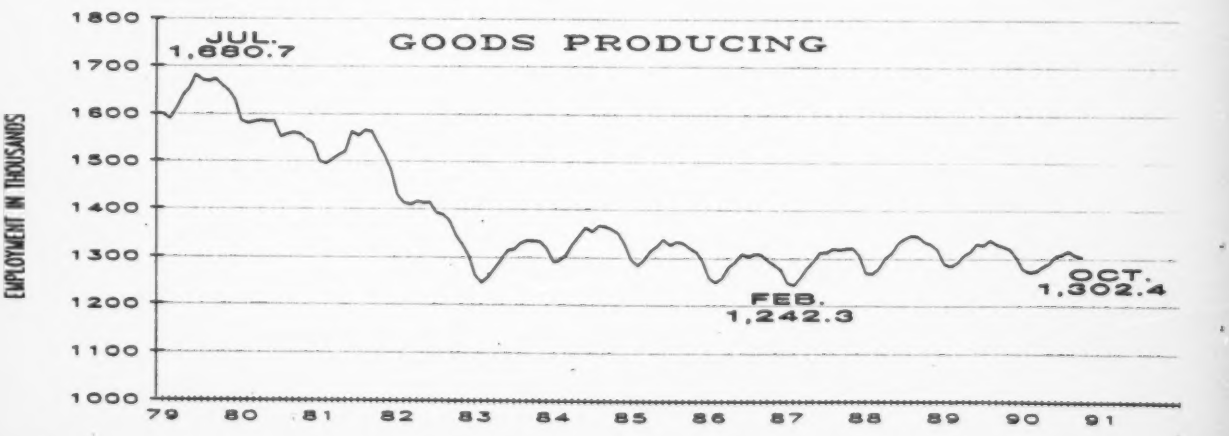
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$735.30	$753.54	$648.81	45.0	44.8	40.5	$16.34	$16.82	$16.02
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	520.75	533.45	519.96	45.8	47.0	48.1	11.37	11.35	10.81
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	454.10	458.97	439.27	40.8	41.2	40.9	11.13	11.14	10.74
DURABLE GOODS	493.58	497.20	477.24	41.9	42.1	41.9	11.78	11.81	11.39
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	370.40	369.21	356.69	39.7	39.7	39.5	9.33	9.30	9.03
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	372.00	371.37	377.70	40.7	40.9	40.7	9.14	9.08	9.28
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	485.41	485.72	479.79	42.1	42.2	42.8	11.53	11.51	11.21
PRIMARY METALS	569.71	582.52	544.42	42.9	43.7	42.4	13.28	13.33	12.84
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	465.51	462.45	453.53	41.9	41.7	41.8	11.11	11.09	10.85
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	523.64	529.44	511.92	42.4	42.8	43.2	12.35	12.37	11.85
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	462.58	463.19	447.30	42.4	42.3	42.0	10.91	10.95	10.65
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	566.50	581.70	548.77	41.2	42.0	41.7	13.75	13.85	13.16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	468.46	464.79	443.63	40.7	40.7	40.7	11.51	11.42	10.90
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	450.46	448.22	425.32	41.1	40.6	40.2	10.96	11.04	10.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	403.46	408.58	389.66	39.4	39.9	39.6	10.24	10.24	9.84
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	448.44	463.42	444.70	40.4	41.6	41.6	11.10	11.14	10.69
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	278.07	279.89	264.66	40.3	40.8	40.1	6.90	6.86	6.60
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	318.24	321.05	298.36	39.0	39.2	38.9	8.16	8.19	7.67
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	235.23	236.25	231.70	34.9	35.0	35.0	6.74	6.75	6.62
PAPER PRODUCTS	499.39	496.77	488.59	43.2	43.5	43.2	11.56	11.42	11.31
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	457.46	464.89	432.79	39.2	39.7	38.3	11.67	11.71	11.30
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	563.98	558.41	547.33	42.5	42.4	42.2	13.27	13.17	12.97
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	619.64	645.33	648.24	40.9	42.4	43.8	15.15	15.22	14.80
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	415.83	425.12	398.24	41.5	42.3	41.7	10.02	10.05	9.55
LEATHER PRODUCTS	262.73	272.20	271.96	36.9	38.5	39.3	7.12	7.07	6.92
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	580.80	599.68	577.13	40.0	41.5	40.7	14.52	14.45	14.18
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	713.00	707.11	710.89	42.9	42.7	43.4	16.62	16.56	16.38

P/ = Preliminary Data

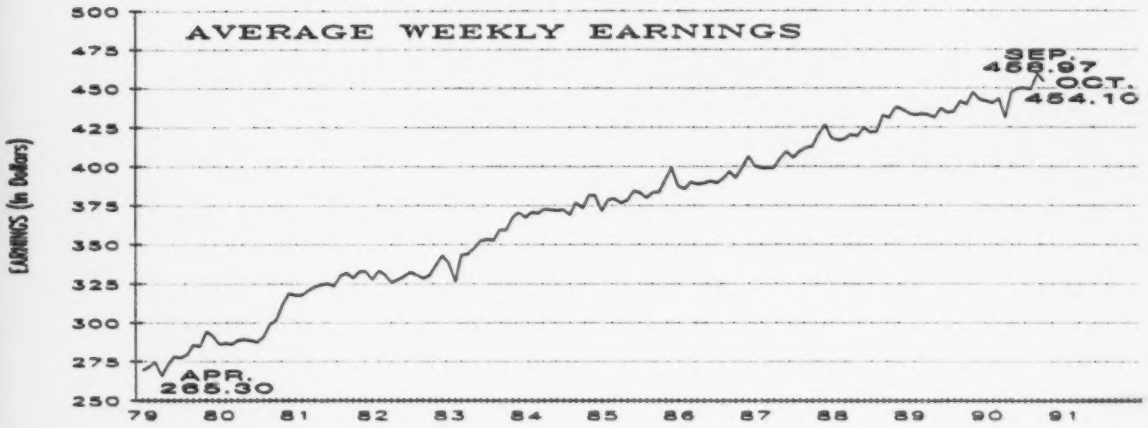
BOTH AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS DECLINE

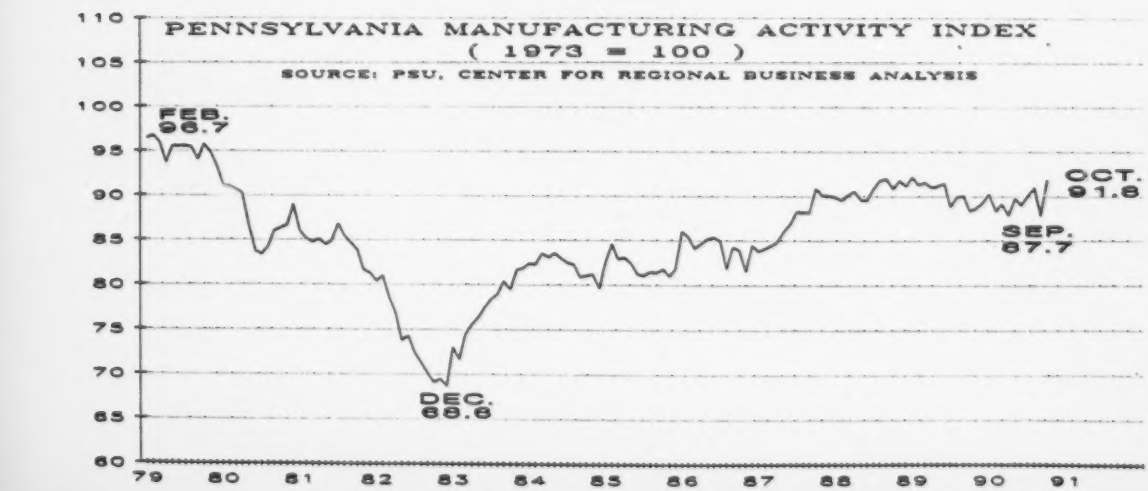
Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries receded from September's all time high of $458.97 to $454.10 in October. This decrease of $4.87 in the average production worker's pay was the combined result of losses of 0.4 of an hour in the average workweek and one cent in average hourly earnings. Even with this drop, October's average weekly earnings rank as the second highest on record. The October average weekly earnings were $14.83 higher than those of October 1989. This increase is the net result of a gain of 39 cents in average hourly earnings and a loss of 0.1 of an hour in the average workweek.

The average workweek, at 40.8 hours, remains well above the 40 hour threshold at which it becomes economically profitable for an employer to lay off workers rather than further reduce hours. It appears that the streamlining that occurred during and after the last recession has left employers with little fat to trim. Inventories as a ratio of sales are much lower than they were prior to any of the last several recessions. Coupled with this is what appears to be a reluctance by some employers to furlough qualified employes for fear of not finding suitable replacements when the economy rebounds from its current sluggishness. Recent difficulty in securing suitable employes during the last expansion is still all too easily recalled by many employers. Compounding these memories are projections of further labor shortages during the next decade.

The average workweek dropped by 0.2 of an hour in October in durable goods to 41.9 hours, and by half an hour in nondurables, to 39.4. All durable goods lines except lumber and wood products and six of the 10 nondurable items had average workweeks of at least 40 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS





UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	OCT. 1990	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 90	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	102,998	73,926	87,258	29,072	15,740
Weeks Claimed	600,609	501,331	468,272	99,278	132,337
...Average Weekly Volume	130,567	125,333	106,425	5,234	24,142
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%	0.1	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	33,582	26,016	25,540	7,566	8,042
Final Payments	9,613	8,076	7,140	1,537	2,473
Weeks Paid	498,862	455,140	377,738	43,722	121,124
Net Benefit Amount	$86,961,051	$78,433,639	$63,664,294	$8,527,412	$23,296,757
Average Check	$174.32	$172.33	$168.54	$1.99	$5.78

Significant Upturn in Claims Activity

Indicative of a weakening economy, both the initial claims and weeks claimed totals jumped by substantial margins from September to October. In September, weeks claimed were higher by 99,278 or 20 percent from a month ago, while initial claims were up by 29,072 or 39 percent. These September to October increases were steeper than normal. The October claims totals were well above the levels of a year ago. Weeks claimed posted a 28 percent increase from October a year ago and initial claims an 18 percent increase. This extends the string of consecutive months that claims were higher than for the same month of a year ago to 19 months for weeks claimed and 18 for initial claims. The insured unemployment rate edged up from 2.6 percent in September to 2.7 percent in October, which is the highest rate for the month since October 1986's 2.8 percent.

The average check amount rose by $1.99 from a month ago to $174.32 in October, which is the highest average check since March. During October, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $39 million; this reduced cash reserves in the fund at the end of October to $1.7 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

OCTOBER 1990

Income	$	47,824,820
Disbursements	$	86,954,746
Cash Reserves	$	1,686,751,858

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

Sixty-two Counties Register Higher Unadjusted Unemployment Rates

Three of Pennsylvanias' sixty-seven counties had lower unadjusted unemployment rates in October than in September and two rates were unchanged. The unemployment rates in each of the other sixty-two counties increased over the month. The largest decrease, 1.2 percentage points, occurred in Juniata County as the result of 200 jobless workers leaving the labor force; employment was unchanged here. The largest increase was recorded in Sullivan County where a rate increase of 2.6 percentage points was largely seasonal.

Once again, Chester County had the lowest unemployment rate, 3.5 percent, in October. The rates in the four suburban Philadelphia counties continue among the lowest in the state. Bucks, at 4.6 percent and the seventh lowest in the state, had the highest rate of these four counties. Philadelphia County, which is coincidental with the city of Philadelphia, is another story. With a rate of 7.3 percent, Philadelphia County had the forty-second lowest rate in the state. This serves as an accent mark on the problems of Philadelphia.

Eighteen Pennsylvania counties had lower unemployment rates this October than last. All but three of these counties are entirely west of the Susquehanna River. The economy of the western portion of the state was generally slower to recover from the last recession but has withstood the current slowdown much better than eastern Pennsylvania. Perhaps this is the result of there being less fat to lose in the west than in the east.

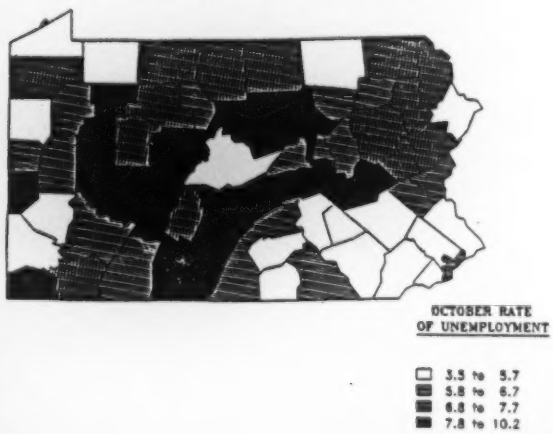


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
OCTOBER 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.5	7,000
Cumberland	2	4.1	4,600
Montgomery	2	4.1	16,000
Delaware	4	4.3	12,400
Lebanon	5	4.4	2,900
Warren	6	4.5	1,000
Allegheny	7	4.6	30,500
Bucks	7	4.6	13,700
Adams	9	4.8	1,900
Lancaster	9	4.8	10,900
Dauphin	11	5.2	7,200
Mercer	12	5.4	2,800
Berks	13	5.5	9,900
Erie	14	5.6	7,500
York	14	5.6	10,300
Bradford	16	5.7	1,800
Centre	16	5.7	3,900
Pike	16	5.7	800
Washington	16	5.7	5,400
Cameron	20	5.8	200
Butler	21	5.9	4,400
Montour	21	5.9	500
Westmoreland	21	5.9	10,300
Lehigh	24	6.0	9,000
Lawrence	25	6.1	3,000
Northampton	25	6.1	7,100
Wyoming	25	6.1	800
Columbia	28	6.2	2,000
Union	28	6.2	1,100
Franklin	30	6.3	3,800
Perry	30	6.3	1,300
Somerset	30	6.3	2,000
Sullivan	33	6.4	200
Venango	34	6.6	1,600
Jefferson	35	6.8	1,300
Wayne	35	6.8	1,400
Carbon	37	7.0	1,700
Elk	37	7.0	1,200
Lackawanna	37	7.0	7,700
Potter	37	7.0	500
McKean	41	7.1	1,500
Fayette	42	7.3	4,300
Monroe	42	7.3	3,700
Philadelphia	42	7.3	53,700
Tioga	42	7.3	1,400
Crawford	46	7.5	3,000
Susquehanna	46	7.5	1,400
Blair	48	7.7	4,700
Luzerne	48	7.7	12,500
Beaver	50	7.8	4,600
Clarion	51	7.9	1,400
Juniata	52	8.1	800
Mifflin	52	8.1	1,800
Forest	54	8.2	200
Lycoming	54	8.2	5,200
Schuylkill	56	8.3	6,100
Cambria	57	8.5	5,400
Indiana	58	8.7	3,000
Northumberland	59	8.9	4,400
Armstrong	60	9.0	2,600
Greene	61	9.1	1,200
Fulton	62	9.4	600
Clinton	63	9.7	1,600
Bedford	64	9.9	2,100
Clearfield	65	10.0	3,500
Huntingdon	65	10.0	2,000
Snyder	67	10.3	2,100

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	OCTOBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	RATE%	SEPTEMBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	RATE%	OCTOBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	RATE%
UNITED STATES	7,073.0	5.7	7,069.0	5.7	6,563.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	362.0	6.1	319.0	5.5	273.0	4.7
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	20.2	6.1	18.2	5.5	15.6	4.8
ALTOONA MSA	4.8	7.8	4.5	7.5	3.9	6.6
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.4	7.5	4.2	7.3	3.5	6.1
ERIE MSA	7.8	5.8	7.1	5.3	7.1	5.4
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.8	4.7	15.4	4.6	13.3	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.3	8.6	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2
LANCASTER MSA	10.0	4.5	9.0	4.0	7.9	3.6
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	130.3	5.3	116.3	4.8	94.4	3.9
PITTSBURGH PMSA	52.1	5.3	45.1	4.6	44.0	4.5
READING MSA	10.2	5.7	9.5	5.3	8.7	4.9
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	27.4	7.4	24.3	6.6	20.8	5.8
SHARON MSA	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.0	2.2	4.4
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.4	3.4	5.1	3.3	5.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.5	8.8	4.9	7.9	3.6	6.0
YORK MSA	12.1	5.4	10.8	4.9	8.9	4.1

*Preliminary data

All Major Labor Market Areas Had Increases In Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in October than in September. The largest increase, 1.4 percentage points, occurred in the Johnstown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) where many labor force entrants were unsuccessful in obtaining employment. Usually, many women enter the labor force after school reopens in the fall. This time, it seems many were unable to find jobs in the retail trades that typically employ them. Retailers, experiencing a period of weak sales, have been slow to do their pre-holiday hiring The Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA experienced the smallest increase, 0.1 percentage point, typical of most state capitals where government related jobs tend to temper employment swings.

The lowest October seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in the Lancaster MSA which usually has one of the lowest unemployment rates in Pennsylvania. The highest rate, 8.8 percent, was in the Williamsport MSA where the local economy was unable to absorb a substantial increase in the labor force.

Service Delivery Areas

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 3.5 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 8.3 percent in SDA 10.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
OCTOBER 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.9	127.4	7.5	5.6
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.0	99.7	7.2	6.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.8	165.4	8.5	4.9
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	487.9	465.8	22.1	4.5
05	Beaver	58.9	54.3	4.6	7.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	137.3	127.3	9.9	7.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	234.9	220.3	14.6	6.2
08	Greene, Washington	106.4	99.9	6.5	6.1
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.0	94.8	8.2	7.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	203.9	187.1	16.8	8.3
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	238.8	221.3	17.5	7.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.0	80.4	5.6	6.5
14	Lackawanna	110.7	103.0	7.7	7.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.3	101.7	7.6	6.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.6	217.9	18.7	7.9
17	Philadelphia	734.9	681.2	53.7	7.3
18	Bucks	297.6	283.9	13.7	4.6
19	Montgomery	386.8	370.8	16.0	4.1
20	Delaware	289.5	277.0	12.4	4.3
21	Chester	198.8	191.8	7.0	3.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	265.3	249.2	16.1	6.1
23	Berks	180.5	170.6	9.9	5.5
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	347.2	330.4	16.9	4.9
25	Lancaster	225.1	214.2	10.9	4.8
26	York	183.4	173.1	10.3	5.6
27	Adams, Franklin	99.2	93.6	5.7	5.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.1	95.3	5.8	5.7
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.8	53.0	4.9	8.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5897.0	5550.0	346.0	5.9

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.